

NARCOTICS COUNTRY PAPERS - EUROPE

Austria  
Belgium  
Bulgaria  
Canada  
Czechoslovakia  
Denmark  
France  
Hungary  
Italy  
The Netherlands.  
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Spain  
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Yugoslavia

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIEFING PAPER

NARCOTICS COUNTRY PAPER

AUSTRIA

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

Austria is located at the crossroads of Southern Europe, borders on six countries, and has close ties, both historically and geographically, with the Balkans. It is a natural transit country and thus is being increasingly used in the illegal movement of morphine base from the Middle East to Western Europe. It is visited by millions of tourist annually and is on the route of hundreds of thousands of foreign workers who transit Austria between Western Europe, especially West Germany, and the Balkans. Austria does not now have a significant domestic drug problem but the precipitous increase in the incidence of illegal drug use has given rise to a growing awareness of the need for more effective drug control.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

Austria's small size and limited resources complicated the efforts of Austrian authorities to deal with problems of drug traffic. Enforcement of Austrian drug laws is the responsibility of police officials, all of whom are federal officials under the control of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The 1946 drug law which serves as the legal base for all activity in this area was amended in 1971 to provide increased penalties for drug traffickers. Supervision of legal traffic in drugs is the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Administration; a narcotics drug control section, to provide tighter control over legal narcotics traffic, is currently being organized within that Ministry. Our Embassy has repeatedly and with growing success encouraged top Austrian officials to deal more effectively with the drug problem. Our Embassy maintains close liaison with appropriate Austrian federal ministers and recent visits by BNDD/Customs officials to Austria have aided in drug control efforts.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

Austrian officials participated actively in the Seminar on Drug Control, organized by the BNDD in Washington in September 1971. Since then a Narcotics Action Plan for Austria has been approved and is now being used as a basis for discussions with Austrian officials looking toward closer cooperation in the campaign against illegal drug

traffic. In this connection, BNDD will conduct a three-day preliminary seminar on basic drug identification and drug enforcement techniques for 100 Austrian federal police in Vienna in May 1972. This course will serve as an introduction to a two-week school which BNDD will conduct for 50 Austrian federal police in Vienna in October, 1972. These two training programs will deal basically with intelligence and law enforcement aspects of drug control and have BNDD and U.S. Customs participation. They should improve Austrian capability for identification and apprehension of illegal drug traffickers and users.

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BELGIUM

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

Although there is no evidence of illicit processing of narcotics or of organized trans-shipments for international consumption, there has been in recent years an increase in drug abuse and illegal importation of limited quantities of narcotics. Individual consumption of hashish, marijuana and Indian hemp constitutes the main problem; much of this is imported by Turkish, Greek, and North African immigrant workers for individual consumption. Local authorities recognize that they are confronted with a potential drug problem which, despite its present small proportions, has grown substantially in the past few years.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

Current legislation prohibits possession of marijuana and addictive drugs, although penalties are mild: two-year imprisonment and a fine of \$200 for use, unauthorized possession, or sale of unlawful drugs. A new Administration of Criminal Information was established in 1971, and is charged with responsibility for obtaining and collecting all available information on drug matters. Violations which require follow-up are referred to regional brigades of the Police Judiciaire for investigation and arrests.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

There are no major US programs operating in Belgium. The Belgian authorities cooperate with the European regional office of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

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BULGARIA

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

Bulgarian authorities deny any current internal drug problem but readily admit that one could develop rather quickly. The Bulgarian press has recently publicized cases of drug abuse among young Bulgarians. Due to the tight control the regime has over all sectors of Bulgarian society, a wide-spread internal narcotics problem is not expected to arise, however, in the near future. Nevertheless, the Bulgarians are definitely aware and concerned about what could happen. Moreover, Bulgaria is a major transit country for illegal narcotics flowing from Turkey to Western Europe, and ultimately the United States.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS.

The Bulgarian Customs Administration, the chief organ responsible for controlling illegal narcotics traffic, has expressed willingness to cooperate with the US with respect to reducing the traffic of illegal narcotics into Bulgaria.

3. U. S. PROGRAMS.

The US plans to encourage Bulgarian willingness to cooperate in suppressing illegal transit traffic of narcotics by giving assistance in improving drug identification and detection techniques. It is also planned to improve bilateral and multi-lateral flow of information about narcotics shipments involving Bulgaria. To the extent feasible we hope to insure that the Bulgarian government leaders are aware of the significance of the narcotics problem and are committed to strict enforcement of appropriate laws and regulations and full cooperation with the US and other countries.

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CANADA

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

The drug abuse problem in Canada parallels that of the United States. Canadian statistics show significant increases over the last five years in the use of marijuana, hashish, and psychotropics. Of particular concern at the present time is an apparent substantial increase in the use of heroin in major cities, notably Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal. Total arrests for drug offenses were about 14,000 in 1970. Although final statistics are not yet available, officials estimate that the number may have reached 18,000 in 1971.

Montreal and Toronto are recognized as major trans-shipment points for drugs--particularly heroin--destined for the larger U.S. market. Canadian enforcement problems are therefore much greater and more difficult than the incidence of illicit use in the country would indicate. The use of Montreal and Toronto as entrepôts also illustrates the need for very close and forthright cooperation between US and Canadian authorities.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

The Department of National Health and Welfare is responsible for the administration of the two federal statutes which govern narcotics use: the Narcotics Control Act and the Food and Drug Act. The former act applies to drugs listed in the 1961 Single Convention; the latter regulates the use of amphetamines, barbiturates, psychotropics, and various other prescription drugs.

Under the supervision of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has the principle responsibility for enforcement. The Ontario and Quebec Provincial Police and municipal forces participate in enforcement work at their levels. All of the 10,000 RCMP agents are trained in narcotics matters, and there are special narcotics squads in the major cities, Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver having particularly large establishments.

At the moment, the Ledain Royal Commission on the Non-medical Use of Drugs is examining the drug problem in Canada and the legal framework for its control. The Commission issued an interim report in 1970 and the first volume (on treatment) of its final report early in 1972. Subsequent volumes of the final report are scheduled for release this spring.

### 3. U.S. PROGRAMS

As might be expected, there is close across-the-board cooperation at all levels between interested Canadian and US agencies. The RCMP maintains a three-man staff attached to the Embassy to handle daily liaison in Washington. Similarly, there is a BNDD liaison office, to which an officer of the Bureau of Customs is attached, for liaison in Montreal. Discussions are under way with Canadian officials regarding the establishment of additional BNDD offices in Vancouver and Toronto. Mention should also be made of the excellent working level relationship between US and Canadian officials at the border crossing points.

High level cooperation between the two countries is also good. In September, 1971, a US group headed by BNDD Director Ingersoll journeyed to Ottawa for a consultative meeting with a Canadian group headed by Dr. R. A. Chapman, Special Advisor to the Deputy Minister, Department of National Health and Welfare. In October, 1971, a tripartite meeting at the Deputy Attorney General level considered enforcement questions of possible joint interest to the United States, Canada, and Mexico. A preliminary meeting of experts is scheduled for late March to discuss possible US-Canadian cooperation and coordination in drug research, including, as a first step, a seminar bringing together leading researchers of the two countries. The United States and Canada have worked closely together on preparations for the conference to amend the Single Convention. Finally, Canada has joined the United States and France in the consultations resulting from the US-French bilateral agreement on cooperation of February, 1971.

Canada was an early contributor to the United Nations Special Fund for Drug Abuse Control and has already paid the first instalment, \$150,000, of its \$400,000 pledge.

CANADA

QUESTION: Has Canada legalized marihuana?

ANSWER: No. The Ledain Royal Commission on the Non-medical Use of Drugs is, however, considering the question of legalization. In its interim report, the Commission recommended the repeal of the criminal penalty for simple possession of narcotic drugs, including marihuana.

QUESTION: Are we satisfied with the Canadian enforcement effort and with their cooperation with US agencies?

ANSWER: Yes. Cooperation between the two countries is strong and forthright and is based on a common appreciation of the problem in the North American context.



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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

Czechoslovakia appears to have very few problems with hard drugs. Upon occasion, customs officials well apprehend persons transiting Czechoslovakia carrying narcotics.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

The Government maintains strong and effective controls on the production and use of addictive drugs. Czechoslovak customs authorities are reported to be quite effective in controlling the entry of narcotics into the country.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

There are no U.S. programs currently in operation in Czechoslovakia. We intend, however, to encourage the exchange of information and perhaps personnel concerned with the international narcotics control problem.

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DENMARK

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

In recent years, narcotics use has increased sharply in Denmark. There is little evidence of wide scale use of heroin or cocaine, but consumption of hashish, LSD, and morphine base represents a serious problem. According to Danish authorities, illicit traffic is limited to individuals and there is no evidence of organized criminal involvement. While Denmark does not serve as a conduit for significant narcotics traffic to the Western Hemisphere, Denmark has become an entry point for illegal drugs into Scandinavia.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

As Danish concern over increased use of narcotics has grown in recent years, Denmark has increased the maximum penalties for trafficking to six years. Police also have peremptory power to deport aliens in possession of narcotics. An inter-ministerial group has been set up to study the narcotics problems of Danish youth and to recommend government sponsored remedies.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

In the past, the United States Government has cooperated with Danish authorities in combating the growing narcotics traffic. U.S. experts from the BNDD and other agencies interested have exchanged visit with Danish experts. Discussions are now underway between the two governments to broaden the area of cooperation through increased exchange of experts, information, and narcotics intelligence. In addition, the United States is working closely with the Danes in international fora concerned with narcotics. Denmark is a co-sponsor with the U.S. and others of the proposed amendments to the Single Convention and the Danes have pledged support for the UN Special Fund.

Question: Is Denmark a source or transit point for illegal narcotics entering the United States?

Answer: No. Denmark is neither the source nor a conduit for narcotics traffic to the United States. However, as a major international air terminal and port, Copenhagen is potentially a transit point.

Question: Is the United States doing anything to prevent this from happening?

Answer: Yes. We are cooperating closely with the Danish authorities to combat traffic in narcotics and are in the process of discussing with the Danes how we might increase the degree of cooperation to prevent such a situation.

Question: Is Denmark a haven for drug users?

Answer: No. The Danes have been cracking down on narcotics traffickers. For example, Denmark has increased the maximum sentence for trafficking and the Danish police have used their power to expel foreigners who are in possession of narcotics, including hashish.

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FRANCE

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

France has been a traditional source of heroin coming to the US. Morphine base is smuggled to laboratories in southern France where it is converted to heroin. Several laboratories exist in southern France but they have proven difficult to track down. The emergence of a domestic drug abuse problem in France in the past several years has obviously created public concern and has contributed to the great increase in French cooperation with the US in the drive against illicit heroin production and international trafficking in drugs.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

The French Police Judiciaire are in charge of these efforts in France. The French enforcement agency has increased the number of agents dealing with narcotics traffic from a total of 28 to at least 100 in the course of the past two years, concentrated in its Paris headquarters and at Marseille and Nice. The French also have liaison personnel at BNDD regional headquarters at New York. The French are a member of the US Commission on Narcotic Drugs and participate in its programs. French legislation was passed in 1970 which restructured the penalty provisions and established sentences up to 20 years.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

French and US authorities have cooperated for many years in this field. This cooperation has greatly expanded over the past several years, and has been organized in the form of quarterly meetings of principals as well as day-to-day operational cooperation primarily through BNDD personnel at Paris and Marseille serving as liaison with the Police Judiciaire. Training assistance and certain equipment has also been made available to the French, and exchanges are continuing regarding methods and techniques. On February 25, 1971, the US and France signed an agreement formalizing the cooperation between their respective enforcement agencies. The US will continue to exchange suggestions with the French authorities designed to intensify the cooperative efforts in controlling illicit production and traffic in heroin and other dangerous drugs.

QUESTION: Are we satisfied with the French efforts in this field?

ANSWER: We are very pleased not only with the great increase in the French effort over the past two years but also in their forthcoming approach to this problem and their willingness to seek all forms of cooperation with us to combat illicit drug traffic. The French are very frank in their discussions with us and welcome any specific ideas or proposals we may have.

QUESTION: Has the French effort been successful in suppressing any heroin laboratories recently?

ANSWER: One laboratory was disrupted in 1969 and another substantial one early in 1972. The effort continues and has been stepped up. There are immense difficulties inherent in ferreting out these clandestine production facilities.

QUESTION: Can we bring some form of pressure on the French to achieve a more successful effort to stamp out this heroin production and traffic?

ANSWER: The French are not dragging their feet. The French Government is as interested as we are

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to put an end to this traffic. This is a complicated police problem which must be dealt with in serious and cooperative efforts and not with threats or sanctions which would not produce the desired results.

QUESTION: What about the large amount of heroin seized in a fishing boat off Marseille at the beginning of March, 1972?

ANSWER: That operation by the French authorities was skillfully carried out and netted almost a half a ton of pure heroin. Subsequently the French intercepted a car at the Italian border in which an additional 300 pounds of morphine base had been illicitly concealed. The magnitude of these seizures, and the increasing frequency of seizures, suggest that the French Government's intensive efforts to curtail narcotics trafficking are beginning to pay off in a big way.

NARCOTICS COUNTRY PAPER

HUNGARY

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

In Hungary there does not appear to be any significant drug abuse problem, although the potential problem is well recognized. Hungary is used at times as a transit route for drug shipments originating in the Middle East.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

In January of 1972, a new law for the first time made it explicitly illegal to transport drugs across Hungarian territory. We understand law enforcement agencies intend to enforce this new law vigorously.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

There are no U.S. programs currently in operation in Hungary. We are, however, encouraging exchanges of customs personnel and information related to the international narcotics problem.

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ITALY

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

A. International: Italy is a transshipment point in illegal international narcotics traffic. Opium and morphine base shipments of considerable quantity are believed to transit Italy at a regular rate, primarily en route to France and the United States. Trafficking groups utilize Italian ports as well as a land route via northern Italy to the Marseille-Nice area.

B. Domestic: Although the drug problem was a late arrival in Italy, and while the situation has not reached the proportions already existing in some Western countries, abuse has spread in the last two years. A notable increase has been observed in the use of marijuana, hashish, and methedrine. There is no known major consumption of heroin or opium.

Since Italy is a major attraction for college-age tourists, the number of young Americans arrested on narcotics charges has been steadily increasing. At the present time 18 Americans are in Italian jails on drug charges. Jail sentences are severe (3-8 years) and pre-trial detention can be lengthy.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

A. National: Italy's Narcotics Law of 1954 is considered to be an adequate legal base for handling drug problems. However, problems exist in that enforcement rests with three separate police services: the Public Security Corps (usual urban police functions); the Carabinieri (a police element of the Army, subordinate to the Ministry of Interior in peacetime); and the Finance Guard (customs controls). The three services have coordination difficulties and lack adequate funding. These factors have hampered drug control efforts.

B. International: The Italian Government has supported all important initiatives to strengthen control of international narcotics traffic. Italian police cooperate with INTERPOL and foreign police authorities. The Italian Govern-



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ITALY

ment has signed the Convention on Psychotropic substances and has responded enthusiastically to the French initiative for European coordination on drug matters. The Italians have also contributed to the UN Special Fund on Drug Abuse control, and are co-sponsoring amendments to strengthen the 1961 Single Convention.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

Our goal is to interdict, in cooperation with Italian authorities, the illegal flow of narcotics through Italy. To this end, we have been working through diplomatic channels to encourage intensified interest in drug problems at all levels of the Italian Government. We have encountered a responsive climate in principle and we anticipate a steady increase in official Italian anti-drug activity. In the past two and a half years Italian enforcement agencies have more than tripled the number of personnel assigned full time to narcotics duties.

Representatives of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs are stationed at our Embassy in Rome and our Consulate General in Milan. Through these representatives, our Mission has activated a program of police liaison, information exchange and training for Italian enforcement personnel. Through the direct efforts of BNDD, over 300 Italian police officials have been trained to date in narcotics enforcement. We are further assisting Italian enforcement efforts by making available appropriate communications and detection equipment. All significant seizures of hard drugs in Italy have come about through our cooperative effort with Italian police authorities.

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ITALY

QUESTION: Are we satisfied with Italian efforts in this field?

ANSWER: There has been some concern that Italy has not been more forceful in the effort to halt the flow of illegal drug traffic through its ports and territory. This seems to be more than anything else the result of a fragmented enforcement system. However, we have had increasing indications of high-level resolve to achieve improved coordination among Italian police authorities.

QUESTION: What can we do to convince the Italians that a more intense and better coordinated effort is required to halt this traffic?

ANSWER: We have in the past approached and will continue to approach the Italian Government at the highest level to indicate our concern for this problem. We believe we have already had some effect by increasing official Italian awareness. As this awareness grows, we would anticipate a more forceful Italian effort, to which we would offer all available cooperation.

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ITALY

QUESTION: Is organized crime involved in illegal drug traffic through Italy?

ANSWER: Elements of organized international crime are known to be active for the furtherance of international traffic in heroin via Italy.

QUESTION: Is there any evidence that high-ranking Italian Government officials aid the Mafia in narcotics traffic?

ANSWER: We have no such evidence. On the contrary, the Italian Government is engaged in a strong effort to control organized crime, as indicated last year by the enforced exile of Mafia leaders.

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NARCOTICS COUNTRY PAPER

NETHERLANDS

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

There is no evidence of illicit processing of narcotics or of organized trans-shipments through the Netherlands. Nonetheless, there has been an upsurge in drug abuse and illicit importation of limited quantities of narcotics for individual consumption. Amsterdam in particular has become an open city to many drug users, especially of marijuana and hashish. Although both hard and soft drugs are most readily available in Amsterdam, drug problems are emerging in other areas as well.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

Dutch legislation makes possession of most dangerous drugs illegal, although provisions against provocation by the police severely limit the acquisition of evidence of drug law violators, especially those who sell drugs. Of 650 persons sentenced under the Opium Act in 1970, only nine received terms of one year or more. A public commission on drug policy recommended in March 1972 that an experimental program be undertaken in soft drugs which, if adopted, could lead eventually to their legalization.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

There are no major US programs operating in the Netherlands. The Dutch authorities cooperate with the European regional office of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

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NARCOTICS COUNTRY PAPER

ROMANIA

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

Romania does not have a significant internal drug problem. There is no cultivation of narcotics crops and internal drug abuse is almost non-existent. Some illicit narcotics are imported by visitors for personal use, however, and the Romanian government believes that drugs cultivated in the Middle East transit Romania regularly.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

There is evidence of increasing interest on the part of Romania in cooperating with the US and other countries, as well with international agencies, for the purpose of improving detection procedures. US and Romania customs authorities have already established a working relationship.

3. U. S. PROGRAMS

We intend to continue to bring to the attention of Romanian officials at the highest levels the seriousness of the narcotics problem and the importance of international cooperation. We hope to assist the Romanians in improving their drug identification and detection techniques, as well as to improve the bilateral and multi-lateral flow of information about narcotics shipments involving Romania.

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NARCOTICS COUNTRY PAPER  
SPAIN

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

The principal U.S. concern is the use of Spain as a transit point in the flow of heroin from conversion laboratories in France to the U.S. via points in Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico and South America. There is no heroin addiction problem in Spain. The primary goal of the U.S. in Spain in the field of narcotics control is the disruption and elimination of the use of Spain as a transit point for narcotics en route from France to the United States. A secondary goal is the preclusion of any transfer of laboratories from France to Spain.

Youthful European and American tourists bring Moroccan hashish into Southern Spanish ports from Tangier, despite an extensive narcotics warning campaign for American citizens conducted by our Embassy and Consulates in Spain. There is no evidence of extensive use of hashish by the Spanish population.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

The Spanish Government has been working closely with U.S. BNDD officials stationed in Spain. A limited program by the Spanish authorities of surveillance of vehicles, vessels and passengers transiting Spain, followed by apprehension of suspects and seizure of narcotics, is being implemented in coordination with the BNDD. The Spanish effort is on the right track but is partially handicapped by shortage of personnel, insufficient funding, inexperience in certain fields, inadequate equipment, and an absence of a fully unified effort.

Spanish police and customs officials, working closely with their Moroccan counterparts, have become quite effective in detaining incoming tourists carrying Moroccan hashish. Spanish fines and prison sentences are heavy for narcotics use and trafficking.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the U.S. Embassy in Madrid, the BNDD has a close working relationship with appropriate Spanish officials responsible for narcotics control, and one BNDD official is stationed in Madrid and two in Barcelona. The U.S. is currently reviewing a Narcotics Control Action Plan for Spain which, in addition to continuing and expanding the present close cooperation with Spanish authorities, would provide funding, equipment and training to improve the quality and coverage of the Spanish narcotics control.

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SWEDEN

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

Sweden has a narcotics problem which includes amphetamines as well as LSD, hashish and some use of opium derivatives. Sweden maintains strict pharmaceutical controls and there is no significant diversion of domestically produced amphetamines. The other narcotics and illegal drugs consumed in Sweden also come from abroad. Western Europe is the source of the illicit amphetamines, the Middle East is the source of the hashish, and LSD is believed to come from the United States. Sweden's relative geographic isolation has deterred the country's use as a transit point for illegal drugs or narcotics. To date most of the illegal traffic in Sweden has been in the hands of individuals and not an organized crime network.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

Beginning in 1969, Swedish authorities, aware of the growing drug problem, began a widely publicized "war on narcotics." The Swedish program contained two major elements: a strong and vigorous law enforcement program and extensive education and rehabilitation programs. While the program did not stamp out the narcotics problem in Sweden, the authorities believe that these efforts have kept the problem within manageable limits.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

The Swedes recognize that narcotics represent an international problem and they have enthusiastically supported efforts to broaden international cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs and narcotics. They have joined the United States as a co-sponsor of the amendments to the Single Convention and support of the UN Special Fund. Discussions are underway between the two governments to increase bilateral cooperation through the exchange of experts, information and narcotics intelligence. The U.S. Embassy in Stockholm is engaged in an anti-drug campaign, including USIS-sponsored seminars, visiting U.S. speakers, etc.

Question: Is Sweden a source or a transit point for illegal drugs or narcotics coming into the United States?

Answer: No. Sweden does not serve as a source of narcotics or illegal drugs intended for the United States.

Question: Does Sweden have a narcotics problem of her own?

Answer: Yes. Amphetamines, LSD and hashish are part of the narcotics problem in Sweden. None of these are produced there and Sweden has been active within the international community to encourage multinational cooperation to combat the illegal traffic in narcotics.

Question: Are the U.S. military absentees who are living in Sweden involved in the narcotics traffic?

Answer: Yes. Among the U.S. absentees who have gone to Sweden, over 20 per cent have run afoul of the Swedish authorities for narcotics or narcotic related crimes.



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NARCOTICS COUNTRY PAPER

SWITZERLAND

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

The Swiss have a relatively minor drug problem and Switzerland is not a major regular route for illegal drug traffic. The Swiss are concerned, however, by the rate increase in drug abuse and have given high priority to enforcement and education programs. Swiss pharmaceutical and chemical industries are major producers of drugs and drug-related substances; controls seem effective, and there does not appear to be any major or systematic leakage into illegal channels.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

The Swiss have stepped up their efforts to impose tighter controls over use of narcotics. These efforts include more effective detection of narcotic offenders and stiffening of the law on illegal drug use. The Swiss have also moved to improve cooperation between their federal and cantonal authorities engaged in drug control activities. In this connection, consideration is being given to establishing a federal office of drug control coordination (probably in the Department of Interior). We maintain close liaison with the Swiss on drug matters via BNDD and Interpol offices in Paris.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

The Swiss are very sensitive to outside assistance in keeping their own house in order, a situation which places limitations on the forms of bilateral cooperation within Switzerland. The Swiss have been most cooperative in international drug cases where Swiss nationals or Swiss facilities are involved. There is some use of Swiss banking facilities by organized crime engaged in international illegal narcotics traffic. We hope to conclude in 1972 a bilateral judicial assistance treaty with Switzerland, which, among other things, would help to counter abuses of Swiss banking facilities for such purposes.

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UNITED KINGDOM

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

Drug abuse in Britain is a relatively minor problem. There is also not much trafficking in drugs, although potential exists for increasing use of Britain in transshipment. Furthermore, drug use and trafficking in Britain is not related to organized or serious crime.

Britain's main problem is with cannabis (marijuana). There are no reliable estimates of the use of cannabis (estimates for a 1967 study ranged from 30,000 to 300,000 users). In 1969 convictions for cannabis offenses totalled 4,676 and heroin convictions totalled 1,359. Both showed a rising trend. There is virtually no use of cocaine in the UK.

The number of Americans charged with drug offenses is substantial, but not excessive in comparison with other major countries. In March 1971, for example, nine Americans were arrested, twenty-one jailed, and five released on bail. The use of heroin in the US Armed Forces stationed in the UK, mostly Air Force and Navy personnel, is practically non-existent.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

In 1971 the British enacted a comprehensive new law dealing with dangerous and harmful drugs. The new act provides the framework for significantly strengthened drug controls, but still needs to be brought into operation through implementing regulations. These regulations are expected to be issued in 1972. Until they are, present drug controls will remain in force. These controls have been criticized as overly permissive and were particularly lacking in legislative authority to deal adequately with trafficking in drugs. The new act closes this gap and, among other provisions, borrows from US and Canadian law to impose penalties on both possession and possession with the intent to supply; the punishment for possession with the intent to supply is far more severe than simple possession.

2.

While penalties are substantial under the new drug legislation, there is a strong emphasis on education and prevention. The new legislation recognizes that persons affected by the misuse of drugs must be helped to obtain advice, treatment, and rehabilitation. Under the new law the British will continue and enlarge their current treatment programs. The general policy of these programs is to wean the addict away from heroin and drug injection and on to methadone taken orally.

The British cooperate closely with U.S. and U.N. drug control efforts. They recently pledged \$100,000 to the U.N. Fund for drug abuse control and have joined the U.S. and other countries as co-sponsor of amendments for the strengthening of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs which will be considered shortly at a plenipotentiary conference in Geneva.

3. U.S. PROGRAMS

The U.S. Embassy in London has recently recommended adoption of a narcotics abuse program which would center on the desirability of increasing public awareness of drug abuse control and official awareness of the need for higher priority for drug control; on improving cooperation and exchange of information between the U.S. and British enforcement officials; and on obtaining British support for international narcotics programs and initiatives. The program strategy envisages a broad range of informational, diplomatic, and cooperative activities. An American representative of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and two American Customs representatives are attached to our Embassy in London and maintain close liaison with their British counterparts.

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NARCOTICS COUNTRY PAPER

WEST GERMANY

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

West Germany has a growing domestic narcotics problem. Hashish, LSD, barbituates, and amphetamines are the drugs most often abused. The use of heroin and cocaine is still rare, but is increasing. West Germany is neither a known producer nor processor of opiates, but is considered an important transfer country and storage and staging area. The narcotics problem in West Germany is compounded by the large number of resident foreign laborers (over two million), who have acted as a conduit for illegal drug traffic.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

Reflecting growing public and official concern, the German Government (FRG) instituted in November 1970 a comprehensive "Action Program Against Drug Abuse." The program tightened legislative control over legal and illegal movements of narcotics, initiated an educational campaign on the effects of drug abuse, increased the institutional assistance available to addicts and users, and provided for enhanced international cooperation on the problem of combating the flow of illegal drugs across national boundaries. The number of narcotics enforcement personnel in local and state (Land) governments, where law enforcement efforts in the FRG are centered, has been increased and their efforts coordinated, and the effectiveness of the Federal Crime Office (Bundeskriminalamt) as an information and coordination center in the narcotics field has been enhanced.

FRG officials have met with counterparts in the US, UK, France and some Eastern European countries and agreed with them on information (intelligence) exchanges and other support. The Germans also have information exchange bilaterals with such countries as Turkey, Greece and Iran, and have assigned a narcotics officer to the staff of their Embassy in Ankara. The FRG is a party to the 1961 UN Single Convention on Narcotics and has signed the 1971 Psychotropic Convention. It is a member of the ECOSOC Commission on Narcotic Drugs, is taking an active role in efforts to

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WEST GERMANY

coordinate Common Market actions in the narcotics field and in NATO CCMS drug efforts, and has contributed one million Deutsche Marks to the UN Special Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

3. US DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

An extensive series of US-FRG consultation visits on narcotics matters has taken place at all levels of government. The BNDD staff in Germany has been expanded to five persons and offices opened in Munich, Bonn, and Frankfurt. Close liaison has been instituted between the FRG and US Embassies in Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. The US military forces, in cooperation with the FRG, have begun a wide-ranging attack on drug problems affecting our troops in Germany. In addition, a comprehensive bilateral program to guide further cooperation has been worked out, which focuses on assisting FRG narcotics enforcement efforts. This program includes training and educational assistance, the sharing of narcotics technology and techniques, increased mutual informational exchanges on narcotics, coordination of narcotics-connected scientific research, and cooperation in social policy, international youth activities, and drug rehabilitation efforts.

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WEST GERMANY

QUESTION: What is the extent of the narcotics problem among our troops in Germany?

ANSWER: Our troops can obtain a variety of drugs from both legal and illicit sources in West Germany. Hashish is readily available and is a problem among our troops, as among the German populace. Amphetamines, LSD, and other hallucinogens are also available. Cocaine and heroin supplies are limited and urine tests show that opiate use among our troops in Germany is still very small. In a recent test, only 13 out of 32,500 troops tested showed signs of opiate use, low even by standards of many areas in the United States.

NARCOTICS COUNTRY PAPER

YUGOSLAVIA

1. ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM

The primary narcotics control problem in Yugoslavia is the transit of illegal narcotics originating mainly in Turkey and destined for Western Europe and ultimately the US. Yugoslavia has a small but growing internal drug abuse problem with an estimated 2000 addicts at present. Opium has been produced in this country for many years, but production is now reduced to a small annual crop used for medical purposes. Nevertheless, although production is officially controlled, it is estimated that as much as 7000 kilos of illegal opium are produced annually within the country.

2. DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS

Yugoslavia has become increasingly aware both of the illegal transit traffic problem and the illegal production problem. For this reason the Yugoslav authorities have increased their efforts to combat these problems and to cooperate with the US and other countries towards this end.

3. U. S. PROGRAM

We are cooperating with the Yugoslav authorities in their effort to halt illegal transit of drugs and to suppress illegal growth of opium. We are encouraging increased cooperation in multi-lateral efforts to control the drug problem. At the present time there is a 3-man narcotics study team in Yugoslavia which, with the full cooperation of the appropriate Yugoslav officials, is examining all aspects of illegal traffic and production and which will prepare a detailed series of recommendations. In general, there are frequent consultations with the Yugoslavs, and Yugoslav customs officials are expected to visit the US in the Spring for further exchange and briefing in the latest techniques.

BRIEFING PAPER

NARCOTICS COUNTRY PAPER

YUGOSLAVIA

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q. What portion of the Turkish and Eastern produced traffic is shipped through Yugoslavia?
- A. It is very difficult to estimate the flow of the traffic at any one point along the route from the East to the United States except in those areas where the drug is treated or refined. There are undoubtedly a number of routes from the East, only one of which is through Yugoslavia.
- Q. Are we satisfied with the Yugoslav effort?
- A. Although we can never be wholly satisfied until the entire traffic is stopped, we are extremely pleased with the cooperation we have been receiving from Yugoslav officials. The readiness of Yugoslavia to receive a US study team and the willingness of officials to discuss further cooperation is indicative of a genuine desire to work together to end this traffic.